1871-72 File No: 12-71
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Sub:- Introduction of Revenue survey assessment in Godari Mothkalmuru Taluk.

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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-2

Major ~~Part~~ B for July 72

SUBJECT.

Introduction of Revenue Survey assessment in Doderie and Molkalmuru Taluks.

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710

Introduction of the Revenue Survey Assessment in the Daderi and Modakalmuru talukas

LR 1271

MYSORE PROVINCE.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF THE REVENUE SURVEY ASSESSMENT

IN THE

DODERI & MOLKALMURU TALUKS

OF THE

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT,

NAGAR DIVISION.

From

Colonel W. C. Anderson, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore,
No. 792, *dated Dharwar,* 22*nd June* 1872.

To

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

I have the honor to forward for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner a report No. 222 of the 18th ultimo, from the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, on the revision of the assessment in the Molkálmuru and Dodéri Taluks of the Chitaldroog District.

2. These two taluks form the extreme north-eastern corner of Mysore, Molkálmuru being a long strip jutting into Bellary and bounded by it on the two longest sides the east and west and also on the north.

3. I have not myself been able to visit either of these taluks, but I am acquainted with the general nature of the adjacent country and can form a fair opinion as to the reasonable nature of Captain Grant's proposals with the aid of the facts stated by him. I have not either in this case been able as usual to discuss the proposed rates with him before they were put into the formal report.

4. The Molkálmuru Taluk contains 92 Government villages to which alone the settlement extends; there are in addition six inam villages which are not affected by the settlement now proposed. The country is generally of a sterile nature, what arable land there is poor, the rain-fall very small stated to average ordinarily ten to twelve inches, and the population but 80 to the square mile. The detached nature of the taluk moreover is not favorable to careful administration. These are not fortunate conditions; all that can be placed in compensation is the taluk being traversed by a well-frequented high road leading to the large market Bellary, which is with its railway station, within some fifteen miles of the northern part of the taluk.

5. At para 19 Captain Grant shews the past collections in this taluk and the area in kandis occupied each year according to the old accounts ; the latter item I consider is utterly unreliable except to shew that there has been with some fluctuations a decided increase in the occupied area. The absence of remissions may be accounted for by the actual collections being recorded as the revenue demand.

6. The rates of assessment proposed by Captain Grant in his 27th and following paras will, he estimates, give a State revenue of Rs. 41,329 against Rs. 38,889 actually collected last year, and an additional sum derivable from local cesses which will make up the total revenue to Rs. 45,776.

7. A consideration of the whole circumstances of this taluk, the rates imposed in other taluks the great advantages derived from proximity to railway communication and the collections and prices of previous years have led me to believe that the rates of assessment proposed by Captain Grant are somewhat too low as producing somewhat less revenue than we have a fair right to expect.

8. We must bear in mind that the payment of direct grain levies by the ryots to village officers is abolished by the settlement and that a compensation for this will be granted by the State. As usual I estimate that five per cent on the revenue may suffice for this purpose, which in round numbers may be estimated to amount to about Rs. 2,100. This will leave in round numbers Rs. 39,200 as the net revenue derivable from this taluk by the State on the land at present in occupation ; now, looking to what was paid in previous years and to the prices then prevailing, I do not think that this is a sufficient contribution to the State from this taluk. Take 1850—51 as a specimen year ; we find that Rs. 36,280 was actually collected. Rice was then 64 seers for the rupee and kulti 53 seers. In 1870 these grains are entered as each 32 seers for the rupee. Under these circumstances I do not think that Rs. 39,200 fully represents what the taluk should and could pay if in 1850—51 and 1855—56 it was able to pay respectively Rs. 36,280 and Rs. 33,989 net revenue to Government.

9. I have therefore requested Captain Grant to re-adjust the rates of assessment proposed by him and as much as possible to throw the additional burden on the irrigated land, which produces the most exportable products, so as to add at least Rs. 3,000 a year to the revenue estimated by him. This will give a State revenue on present occupation of about Rs. 44,500, which with some increase derived from taking up of unoccupied assessed waste may amount to another Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 a year, making a total State revenue of Rs. 45,500 to Rs. 46,000, from which we must deduct for compensation to village officers five per cent or Rs. 2,300, leaving Rs. 43,500 as the net estimated State revenue and between Rs.

48,000 and Rs. 49,000 including local cesses. In comparison with what was paid formerly this will still be a very moderate assessment, and as we may expect as much to be effected by equalization of rates as by reduction under the assessment now proposed, the burdens of the people should be considerably lightened in comparison with what they have borne in past year.

10. I have no doubt that this increase of assessment can be most fairly imposed and easily paid, and I would recommend Captain Grant's proposal for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner subject to modification and increase as far as I have proposed above.

11. The Dodéri Taluk is situated immediately to the south of Molkálmuru and is very similar in character. The population is however very sparse being only 63 to the square mile. As regards communications also this taluk is in a somewhat worse position than Molkálmuru ; in climate I should imagine they were both very much on a par with one another and with the already settled taluks of Kankuppa and Chitaldroog.

12. At para 55 Captain Grant shews the state of the past occupation of land and of the revenue collections. To the areas I attach no precise accuracy ; in this statement the collections are alone reliable. It appears that the revenue realized amounted to Rs. 39,537 in 1845-46, to nearly double that amount or Rs. 77,229 in 1865-66 and to Rs. 59,954 in 1870-71 or a little in excess of 50 per cent more than in 1845-46. The prices in past years in Dodéri are not shewn by Captain Grant, which is an omission, but they may be assumed to have varied in about the same proportion as in Molkálmuru.

13. The maximum rates of assessment proposed by Captain Grant in the 57th and following paras are I think appropriate.

14. The estimated financial result of the imposition of these rates is as follows in comparison with the realizations of the last year as shewn in Captain Grant's 60th para :—

	Rs.
Realizations last year	59,954
Estimated realizations on Government occupied land by survey rates.	68,618
Estimated realization including local fund and irrigation cess ..	75,682

15. In the tabular statement at para 60, acres 2,309 of rice appears as bearing an old assessment of Rs. 39,752 and acres 8,291 of tank and well garden as bearing an old assessment of Rs. 6,699 ; there is commonly great difficulty in apportioning the old assessment on irrigated land from different descriptions as now reported being confused together in the old accounts ; the only course is to consider the old assessment on irrigated land of all kinds in the total all over. These remarks apply equally to the old assessment of irrigated land of all kinds in the Molkálmuru Taluk as shewn by Captain Grant in the table at para 33.

16. The area and assessment according to the survey of the Government unoccupied waste land is shewn by Captain Grant in the 61st para. The chief point for notice is the very large proportion of unoccupied rice land acres 2,328 bearing assessment Rs. 5,300 or a little more than half the area of the occupied rice land, some of this we may expect to find will be taken up at or soon after the settlement. The existence of so large an area of unoccupied rice and also of garden land is very suggestive of moderation in the assessment of this taluk. The rates proposed are I think reasonable, but quite high enough.

17. I do not anticipate that much of the very large area of unoccupied dry crop land acres 148,060 bearing survey assessment Rs 25,000 will be taken up at the settlement. Some of that now occupied will certainly be resigned and in compensation some of that now unoccupied may be taken up. But from this source I do not look for any immediate increase of revenue. The population of this taluk is too small to admit of any large increase of cultivation. I should rather expect and hope that what increase does take place will occur in the irrigated lands.

18. Undoubtedly some increase of revenue may be looked for under the head of grazing from the extensive waste lands which realized last year Rs. 1,165 only. Captain Grant estimates in para 63 that this head will in future produce at least Rs. 3,000 a year ; this I consider to be a moderate expectation.

19. On the total of all heads I do not think we are too sanguine in expecting that the State revenue of this taluk will amount in future to at least Rs. 70,000 against Rs. 59,954 realized last year, Rs. 57,301 on the average of the last 5 years, and Rs. 61,012 on the average of the last 10 years. From this Rs. 70,000 future revenue we must deduct 5 per cent on account of the possible compensation for abolished direct levies of village officers or Rs. 3,500, which leaves Rs. 66,500 as the estimated future net revenue, considering the nature of the taluk, a result which appears to me sufficiently favorable. This moreover puts out of sight all possible future increase from the occupation of unoccupied waste land, on the extent of which I do not feel able to make any calculations.

16. The following statement shews the manner in which the taluk has been divided by the survey:—

Description of land.	Acres of Government land.		Acres of alienated land.		Total.		Grand Total occupied and waste.
	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Acres.
Dry crop	45,713	33,180	4,711	0	50,424	33,180	83,604
Rice	1,907	621	238	0	2,145	621	2,766
Tank garden	1,224	0	48	0	1,272	0	1,272
Well garden	3,925	665	133	0	4,058	665	4,723
Total Culturable.....	52,769	34,466	5,130	0	57,899	34,466	92,365
Unculturable including roads, tanks, village sites, &c.....							87,254
Grand Total, Culturable and Unculturable.....							1,79,619

17. Of the total culturable area 63 per cent is occupied, and 37 per cent is waste. Of the total area, culturable and unculturable, 92,365 acres or 51 per cent of the whole are culturable, and 87,254 acres or 49 per cent of the whole unculturable. The unculturable area is composed chiefly of rocky hills, and comprises also the kammar jungle alluded to in para 8 of this letter.

18. The next statement shews the agricultural resources of the Government villages:—

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.
92	6,028	22,618	80	16,516	291	2,696

19. The following statement shews the collection since A. D. 1845—46. Each 5th year is shewn up to 1855—56 and each individual year since that year up to 1870—71:—

Year.	Area in kandis according to old accounts.			Total demand.	Remissions.	Total collections.	Remarks.
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.				
1845—46	477	977	1,454	29,347	0	29,347	
1850—51	807	1,227	2,034	36,280	0	36,280	
1855—56	791	1,283	2,074	33,989	0	33,989	
1856—57	870	1,229	2,099	36,481	0	36,481	
1857—58	924	1,408	2,332	34,825	0	34,825	
1858—59	956	1,447	2,403	33,778	0	33,778	
1859—60	1,048	1,597	2,645	36,719	0	36,719	
1860—61	1,157	1,701	2,858	35,563	0	35,563	
1861—62	1,373	1,828	3,201	37,566	0	37,566	
1862—63	1,466	1,881	3,347	40,986	0	40,986	
1863—64	1,571	1,715	3,286	43,500	0	43,500	
1864—65	1,644	2,110	3,754	47,128	0	47,128	
1865—66	1,729	2,072	3,801	44,746	0	44,746	
1866—67	1,199	1,880	3,079	38,269	0	38,269	
1867—68	1,772	1,967	3,739	38,169	0	38,169	
1868—69	1,883	1,833	2,716	38,719	0	38,719	
1869—70	1,200	1,700	2,900	36,106	0	36,106	
1870—71	1,314	1,886	3,200	38,889	0	38,889	
Average for five years.....							38,030
Average for ten years.....							40,407
Average for twenty years.....							37,517

20. The land revenue, it will thus be seen, reached its highest point in 1864—65. The condition of the people had been slowly but surely improving when the famine of 1866 occurred, and notwithstanding the high prices which then ruled, many of the poorer cultivators were reduced to great straits and large numbers went to seek employment in other taluks. There were however many who realized unprecedented gain under the high prices of the time; amongst these were the cultivators of well irrigated lands.

21. How great the fluctuation in prices has been, and how high they rose in 1866, will be seen from the following list; each fifth year is shewn since A. D. 1850 up to 1860, and each individual year since. I have chosen rice and kulti as being the staple grains produced in wet and dry lands respectively, but I have also examined the price lists of other productions and found just as much fluctuation as in the two grains I have selected for illustration:—

Year.	Seers for one Rupee.		Betel-leaf per 100.	Remarks.
	Rice in husk.	Kulti.		
1850	64	53	0 0 3	
1855	64	51	0 0 6	
1860	46	40	0 0 4	
1861	46	40	0 0 5	
1862	40	43	0 0 4	
1863	40	41	0 0 6	
1864	28	43	0 0 6	
1865	27	40	0 0 5	
1866	15	7	0 2 0	
1867	16	5	0 1 6	
1868	32	10	0 1 0	
1869	40	40	0 0 6	
1870	32	32	0 0 6	

22. The population decreased greatly in 1866, and the taluk is now said to be just beginning to recover from its prostration in respect of decreased labor. There is more labor available now than has been the case for many years past.

23. On taking out the details I find that between the years 1864—65 and 1870—71, dry lands have been relinquished to the extent of about 17, and the wet lands to the extent of about 8 per cent. As I before observed, the dry crop lands are not cultivated annually, and a bad season invariably witnesses a large number of relinquishments.

Past revenue management.

24. There is nothing in the past revenue management of the taluk which calls for particular remark. Molkálmuru formerly constituted a portion of the possessions of the Chitaldroog Pallegar, but the batayi or crop assessment was so common in those days that few of the present kandayam or money rates date so far back; they have been for the most part framed in the time of the Divan Púrnaiya. The batayi system is not now very common. The most extraordinary inequality of assessment prevails, the well irrigated lands, especially, being in some cases assessed very highly, and in other instances bearing almost a nominal rate. Some of the rates on garden lands are needlessly complicated, for instance any one taking up 7 kalvas for betel-leaf cultivation received 1½ kalva free of assessment. In para 7 Captain Rutherfurd describes the system of assessment of panvel gardens. The rates given in the appendix to Captain Rutherfurd's report, on all descriptions of land, are purely nominal, and I have in no case found them in actual imposition.

25. The next statement is interesting as shewing the actual average rate which has been hitherto paid upon the various descriptions of land, ascertained by placing the area ascertained by the survey in juxta-position with the old collections under the two heads of wet lands and dry lands:—

Description of land.	Realizations for 1870—71.	Acres according to Survey.	Average rate per Acre.	Remarks.
Dry crop	6,687	45,713	0 2 4	A sum of Rs. 1,482 realized under the head of miscellaneous is not included in this statement.
Wet lands	30,720	6,556	4 11 0	
Total.....	37,407	52,269	0 11 5	

57. I propose dividing Dodéri, for the purpose of assessing the dry crop lands, into three groups as per margin.

1st Class 32 villages maximum dry crop rate Rs. 0—14—0.
2nd Class 68 villages maximum dry crop rate Rs. 0—10—0.
3rd Class 48 villages maximum dry crop rate Rs.—0—8—0.

The first group consists of 32 villages which are situated near the high road, or have especial advantages as regards proximity to the Vedavati river, or position in the more densely populated parts of the taluk. A dry crop rate of Rs. 0—14—0 is proposed for this group.

The second group consists of 68 villages which may be said to represent the average of the taluk as regards climate, position, and general advantages. For this group I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 0—10—0.

The third group consists of 48 villages which are unfavorably situated in respect to roads, and are comparatively thinly populated. For these I propose a slightly lower maximum, than for the 2nd group, of Rs. 0—8—0.

58. For rice land I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 5—8—0, and for tank and well gardens, of Rs. 10 and 5 respectively.

59. Before saying anything about the appropriateness of rates I have just proposed, it will be as well to shew what the average rate, hitherto, has been upon dry and wet cultivation under the old system. This is shewn in the following statement:—

Description of land.	Realizations for 1870—71.	Acres by the Survey.	Average rate per Acre.	Remarks.
Dry crop	13,093	101,725	0—2—1	A sum of Rs. 440 collected under the head of miscellaneous is not shewn in this statement.
Wet lands	46,421	10,600	4—6—1	
Total.....	59,514	112,325	0—8—5	

The rates are lower in each instance than in Molkálmuru, but the greater area of Dodéri renders it probable that there is a proportionately large amount of concealed cultivation and the average rate will therefore be less than in a small taluk like Molkálmuru. The average rate upon wet cultivation seems to me to be very high but there is more superior garden cultivation than in Molkálmuru.

60. As I have before endeavoured to shew, the general advantages of good prices, means of communication, proximity to markets and of a good population, are greater in Molkálmuru than in Dodéri, and I have consequently adopted lower maxima for the latter. The financial results however will be comparatively favorable, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Description of land.	Area by Survey.	Old system.		New or Survey system.	
		Assessment Rupees.	Average rate.	Assessment Rupees.	Average rate.
Dry crop	101,725	13,093	0—2—1	21,000	0—3—3
Rice	2,309	39,752	4—6—1	7,200	3—3—3
Tank Garden	3,109	6669		24,872	3—0—0
Well Garden	5,182			15,546	8—0—0
Miscellaneous	0	440	0	0	0
Total.....	112,325	59,954	0—8—5	68,618	0—9—9
Including Local Fund and Irrigation cess		...	...	75,882	...

The sum of Rs. 440 shewn under the head of miscellaneous, in the statement just given, includes the plough tax fund, which will of course disappear with the new settlement, local fund taking its place.

61. The arable assessed waste available for cultivation is as follows :—

	Area.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
Dry crop	148,060	25,000	0—2—8
Rice	2,328	5,300	2—4—5
Garden	.. 910	2,275	2—8—0
	151,298	32,575	0—3—5

It will be seen from the above that more than half of the rice lands in the taluk are unoccupied,—a state of things chiefly attributable to a scanty population and an uncertain climate. The unoccupied rice lands are of a very inferior description as compared to the occupied lands as will be readily understood from the respective average rates, *viz.*, Rs. 3—3—3 and Rs. 2—4—5.

62. I anticipate the very best results from the introduction of the rates now proposed. The circumstances of the taluk are such as to especially require a revenue system which will facilitate the taking up of waste lands and provide a really moderate assessment for such lands. A considerable extent of the arable waste will have to be given to the villagers for free grazing, but there will still be an ample extent available for cultivation.

63. In 1870—71 there was a sum of Rs. 1,165 collected under the heads of Hulbanni (grazing,) fruit trees, sheep tax, &c. This sum will find its substitute, under the survey system, in the realizations from the annual sale by auction, of grazing rights, in unoccupied arable and unarable survey numbers, and I shall be much surprised if the sum to be thus realized does not amount to at least Rs. 3,000. It is difficult to make a very reliable estimate with reference to this particular source of revenue, because so much depends upon the efficiency of the taluk and village officers, and the careful carrying out of the survey rules.

64. The inam lands are as follows ;—

	Area.	Jodi in 1870—71.	Survey Assessment Rs.
Dry crop	.. 1,383	0	300
Rice	.. 287	163	800
Garden	.. 233	0	700
Total....	1,903	163	1,800

Local fund and irrigation cess will be payable upon the full survey assessment of the above lands.

65. The estimated general results of the new settlement may, including all sources of land revenue, be summed up as follows :—

	Rs.
Survey assessment on occupied lands	68,618
Local fund and irrigation cess on above	.. 7,264
Do Do on inam lands	.. 206
Estimated realizations from sale of grazing	.. 3,000
Total under survey system....	79,088
Collections in 1870-71 including plough tax fund	.. 59,954
Grazing, fruit trees, sheep tax, &c.	.. 1,165
Total under old system....	61,119

66. There will thus be an actual burden of Rs. 17,969 in excess of the collections of 1870—71, thrown upon the ryots ; but not taking into calculation any realizations excepting those from lands in occupancy in 1870—71, the survey assessment will exceed —

the collections of 1870—71 by Rs.	8,664
the average collection of 5 years by Rs.	11,317
Do Do 10 „ „	7,606
Do Do 20 „ „	14,089

In the collections shewn above under the old system, plough tax fund is included, but the sum is very trifling. Under the survey system, local fund and realizations from sale of grazing will be entirely in addition to the figures just quoted.

67. I have thus in the preceding paragraphs shewn my proposed assessment of two taluks of Mysore which have been, as a matter of notoriety, looked upon as perhaps the least fertile and backward of the whole Province. The immediate gain to Government, in the shape of an increased revenue,

&c., and the necessary implements. About one maund of ore is smelted in a day which produces about 12 seers of iron, although some manufacturers turn out a much larger quantity. On an average 800 kudus or 14,400 seers are smelted in the course of the nine months. Appendix D shews the expenses incurred in the manufacture, and the profit to the "Yajman."

Date groves and salt hills.

14. There are very few date groves, and most of them are thin and scattered. The "Edigars" tap and sell the toddy, but manufacture very little jaggory. There are 44 salt pans altogether, and the rate per buffalo and mode of manufacture are the same as those obtaining in Dodéri.

Kavals and cattle.

15. There are no regular kavals in the Taluk and the remarks on the village cattle of the Dodéri Taluk apply equally to those in Molkálmuru. There are, however, large tracts of waste and in some places, almost unarable land called "Kammar kaval," which are overgrown with the Kammar tree (Ashinamara.) It grows to a height of 20 or 25 feet; has a rough bark not unlike that of a tamarind tree, and a smooth oval shaped bright green leaf. The wood is very hard, and is extensively used by the natives for posts and rafters in the construction of their houses, and for making agricultural implements. In the southern part of the Taluk, near Bommagondankere, there are hundreds of these trees which present the appearance of being pollarded their branches having been lopped off for firewood. Hundreds of trees, too, have been systematically felled for years, as is evidenced by the stumps in all directions.

Exports and imports.

16. The exports from the Taluk are few. A return shewing the exports and imports, and the value of the articles is given in Appendix.

Manure.

17. By far the greater part of the manure is retained for the irrigated lands; very little is applied to the dry-crop fields. Besides the manure accumulated in the course of years near the village, the droppings of goats are extensively utilized. The usual practice is for a ryot to pay a shepherd a certain sum for the privilege of having the goats penned on his field. The rate ranges from 1 to 3 Rs. per flock (solge) of 50, according to the length of their stay. If the ryot has babul trees in his field, he allows the goats to browse on the leaves and fruit in exchange for the manure. The contract for lopping babul trees is sold annually village by village, and is bought up by "Gollars" and "Kurbars" who generally possess large flocks of sheep and goats. The allowance of manure to one acre of wet land averages four cart loads. The above remarks apply equally to the Dodéri Taluk.

Condition of the people.

Castes.

18. The ryots seem to be tolerably well off, though, as usual, they state that they are heavily in debt. Numbers of the lower castes are employed on the high road, others earn a livelihood as coolies, and many as farm servants. The ryots are principally Lingayats; there are very few Brahmans and Mussalmans; but Bedars, Kurbars, Gollars, Mhars are pretty numerous.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Tanks.

No.	Name of Tank.	Class.	Crops irrigated.
1	Bhatraballi.	1st	Rice, ragi, sugar-cane.
2	Nagsamudra.	,,	Do panvel, cocoanut.
3	Siddapur.	,,	Do ragi.
4	Bomgatta.	,,	Do sugar-cane.
5	Bomgatta.	,,	Do do.
1	Hirekerehalli.	2nd	Do ragi, javari, &c.
2	Umkundi.	,,	Do do sugar-cane.
3	Chikkanhalli.	,,	Do do.
4	Gaurasamudra.	,,	Do do.
1	Komsagar.	3rd	Do cocoanut gardens.
2	Gundalur.	,,	Do ragi.
3	Hoshalli.	,,	Rice
4	Melina-Kanve.	,,	No cultivation.
5	Krishnarajpur.	,,	Rice, ragi.
6	Budenhalli.	,,	Rice.

APPENDIX B.

Nominal rates per acre.

Description of crop.	Name of crop.	How irrigated.	Number of crops.	Rate per Acre.
Dry.	Sajje, Save, &c.		1	0 5 7
Wet.	Rice.	Tank.	1	2 11 0
"	Sugar-cane.	Tank.	1	36 6 11
"	Rice, ragi, wheat, &c.	Tank & well.	2	9 0 0
"	Do	Channel.	2	10 0 0
"	Supari.	Do. and well.	0	12 12 10
"	Betel-leaf.	Do.	0	36 0 0

APPENDIX C.

Statement of traffic on the high road between Bangalore and other parts of Mysore and Bellary passing through Molkálmuru :—

Articles.	From Bangalore.	From Budihal.	From Túmkúr.	From Harihar.	Total number of carts.	Estimated value.	Remarks.
	Carts.	Carts.	Carts.	Carts.	Carts.		
Rice	300	...	...	200	500	17,500	
Dhal	200	...	...	...	200	10,000	
Tamarind	50	...	...	...	50	1,000	and Tiptur.
Chillies	...	...	...	200	200	8,000	
Jaggory	50	...	...	...	50	1,500	
Date do	...	...	100	...	100	2,000	and Sira.
Mustard seed ...	50	...	...	...	50	2,000	and Davangere.
Gum	10	...	...	...	10	1,000	Do.
Mitthayi	50	...	...	...	50	2,000	
Gall-nut	...	...	...	10	10	400	
Babul	...	...	...	20	20	3,200	
Hemp	50	...	...	...	50	2,000	
Silk	...	...	5	...	5	20,000	and Magadi.
Cumblies	...	...	50	...	50	2,500	and Chitaldroog.
Hides	...	...	...	10	10	4,000	Do
Cocoanuts. ...	...	2,000	1,000	...	3,000	75,000	and Huliyar.
Do dry ...	...	1,000	200	...	1,200	12,000	Chiknayakanhalli.
Cheruts	20	...	...	...	20	1,600	Trichinopoly.
Supari	...	...	...	200	200	14,000	Malnad.
Bengal-gram ...	...	...	...	10	10	400	Chitaldroog.
Black do ...	...	...	...	10	10	400	Do
Javari	...	...	...	1,200	1,200	18,000	Do
Tobacco	...	...	20	...	20	800	Do
Potatoes	400	...	...	..	400	16,000	
Garlic	...	...	20	...	20	800	
Coffee	...	...	..	20	20	4,000	Chikmagalur.
Horse-gram ...	...	...	20	...	20	400	Chitaldroog.
Sugar	10	...	...	...	10	2,000	
Total.....	1,190	3,000	1,415	1,880	7,485	2,22,500	

APPENDIX D.

Iron Manufacture.	Rs.
Building and repairing furnace	4
Value of tools	40
Value of bellows (6) at Rs. 6 each	36
Value of axes (4) at Rs. 2 each..	8
Hire of one cart for bringing charcoal at Rs. 12 per mensem ..	108
Hire of two buffaloes for bringing ore from top of hill to village below.	30
Hire of cooly for do do ..	20
Carriage of ore	120
Duty on extracting ore	20
Pay of blacksmith	42
Pay of hammermen	84
Pay of bellows-blowers	70
Pay of men for felling wood and burning charcoal	100
Tax on furnace	12
	694
Miscellaneous	6
	700
Produce=600 iron bar (kulas) at Rs. 1—8—0 each	900
Net profit	200

From

Captain J. Rutherfurd, acting Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore,
Dated Dharwar, 20th November 1871.

To

The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore.

I have the honor herewith to submit a report on the Dodéri Taluk of the Chitaldroog District of the Nagar Division.

Boundaries.

2. It is bounded on the north by the Molkálmuru Taluk and part of the Bellary Collectorate; on the west by the Kankuppa and Chitaldroog Taluks, on the south by Hiriyur and on the east by the Pavagada Táluk, and part of the Bellary District. There are 148 Government and 3 inam villages.

Physical Characteristics.

3. The surface of the taluk is undulating and is intersected by numerous nallas. There are several rocky ridges, and some hills of considerable height, the majority of which are quite bare. In some parts of the taluk date groves (Shendi buns) are met with, and in the beds of tanks, and along both banks of the river Vedavati, as well as in some of the kavals, plantations of babul are frequently found. Except, however, where these indigenous plantations, and an occasional clump of trees near a village exist, the whole taluk presents a bleak and barren appearance.

Soil.

4. The soil, for the most part, is red and sandy. Black soil exists in about a dozen villages and dark brown is occasionally met with in gardens and the beds of small kattes or embankments. The dark loamy soil which accumulates in the beds of some of the larger tanks is carted away in considerable quantities, and spread over the garden lands to the depth of several inches. As a rule, the surface of the ground is covered with loose stones, solid rock constantly crops up, and enormous boulders are often found even in cultivated fields. In many villages the soil is impregnated with saline matter which is easily recognized by the white efflorescence on the surface. This soil (chaulu mannu) is cultivated, but produces very poor crops.

Nallas and Rivers.

5. There are numerous nallas, the principal of which are the Ghurni and Nayakanhatti. The Ghurni nalla rises in the Chitaldroog Taluk, and entering Dodéri in the south-west at Ganjigunte, flows through the southern portion of the taluk in a north-easterly direction, and finally joins the Vedavati river. The Nayakanhatti nalla has its source in a spring below the Hirekere tank of the same village, and after flowing right across the northern portion of the taluk, also empties itself into the Vedavati. Another large nalla from Malur in the Ballary Districts, enters the taluk on the south-eastern side and

after a course of a few miles debouches, like the others, into the river. The Vedavati enters the taluk at the most southern point, and flowing in a north-easterly direction eventually crosses the boundary into the Bellary Collectorate.

Tanks.

6. Most of the tanks were quite dry during the greater part of the season; rain not having fallen in sufficient quantity to fill them for the previous 5 or 6 years. The very few tanks that contained any water owed the circumstance to there having been little or no wet cultivation below them; the ryots having been obliged to economize so as to retain a sufficient supply for the use of their cattle during the hot weather. A statement of tanks according to class, and shewing their capabilities and the cultivation below them is given in Appendix A.

Wells.

7. Wells are very numerous and of several different kinds. A few are built of stone, many are excavated out of the solid rock; but by far the greater number are simply holes sunk in the earth, having one side built up with logs of wood to support the trusses and roller on which the mót or leather water bag is worked. Another kind of well, called the " Ghersi Bhami, " is also very commonly found in rice fields. It is sunk in the ground to a depth of 10 or 15 feet and a cylinder of strong bamboo wicker work is let down to suport the sides. Several of these wells may be seen in an ordinary sized "number, " and the water which accumulates is used to supplement the supply from the kattes or small tanks. The water is drawn by manual labor.

Tenure.

8. Both the nagadi and batayi (money and crop) systems of assessment are in force throughout the taluk. According to the former method, the khatedar, holding direct from Government, generally cultivates his own land; where, however, the khatedar, either from caste restrictions, laziness or any other cause, does not cultivate, he employs Bedars at a fixed monthly salary, or on a stipulation that they are to get a certain proportion of the crop. The latter is the plan generally adopted. The Bedars supply their own bullocks and agricultural implements. The batayi system especially flourishes in the Parashrampur magni, but differs in one particular, from the practice which generally obtains in this mode of cultivation. Batayi land, as a rule, is cultivated one year by one party and then thrown up, and afterwards it is taken up by some one else. Here, however, the lands have been held by the present occupant's forefathers, and they consider their right to the field as valid as that of ryots paying money assessment. At the same time they unanimously condemn the batayi tenure, and when one considers that the Government share is brought up by a contractor and that the grain is heaped up in the open, exposed to sun and rain, and the pilfering propensities of every ragamuffin in the village, and that the grain is not allowed to be removed until the appearance of the contractor, it is no wonder that the ryots object to the system. Besides the Government's, or in other words, the contractor's share of the produce, there are Gaudas and Shanbhogs, Talavars and Pujaris, all of whom get their aya in the shape of grain. After all these cormorants are satisfied, the ryots finds that he has not much left.

Rates.

9. The rates on the different kinds of cultivation vary very much in different parts of the taluk. A condensed statement, in Appendix D, shews the average nominal rates per acre at present in force. About 15 years ago Colonel Dobbs ordered that the assessment on gardens should be on the land until the trees began to bear, and afterwards on the trees ; also that rice land, irrigated from wells, and producing two crops a year, should pay at the rate of 5 annas per kolaga, or nearly Rs. 3—8—0 per acre. About 17 years ago Colonel Porter issued orders that no dry crop land was to be given out for cultivation at a lower rate than Rs. 0—4—8 per acre. This rate, with few exceptions, has been levied until now. In some deserted villages dry crop land was given out as low as Rs. 0—2—4 per acre. Owing to the exceptionally low rates on wet land fixed by Colonel Dobbs, numerous deserted villages became partly re-peopled, and rice cultivation increased. As a rule the assessment on gardens is levied, not on the land but on the trees. Nothing is paid on young cocoanut trees, but after they begin to bear the rate is about Rs. 0—4—8 per tree. About 500 supari trees plant one acre of land; frequently, however, this number is exceeded. Cocoanuts fetch from 2 to 3 Rs. per hundred, and supari sells at 6 and 8 Rs. a maund. If cocoanuts are sold in Mysore, 8 annas per cent duty is levied ; if exported, there is no duty. Supari pays at the rate of 12 annas per maund whether sold in the Province or not. The produce of 100 trees was stated to be from 4 to 6 maunds.

Cultivation.

10. Great attention is paid to the cultivation of rice and other irrigated cereals, as well as to the cocoanut and supari gardens ; but dry crop cultivation is carried on in a slovenly and careless manner. Nearly the whole of the manure is retained for the irrigated lands, a very small proportion being applied to the dry crop fields. There are three methods of cultivating rice ; *viz*: sowing broadcast, sowing sprouted rice, and transplanting. The second plan is usually followed in this taluk. The seed is put into a large earthen vessel, which is filled with water and placed in the sunshine all day ; in the evening the water is emptied out and the mouth of the vessel closed. This treatment is continued for 5 days when a sprout appears and on the 6th day the sowing is begun. The ground is first ploughed nine times, manured and inundated, when the sprouted rice (molke bhatta,) is sown broadcast, and left for 3

days. It is then irrigated for 15 days consecutively to the depth of an inch, and afterwards flooded night and day regularly till within 8 days of reaping, when the supply is stopped. Weeding commences one month after the rice is sown ; is repeated in 15 days, and once more a month afterwards. "Sosi Nati" or transplanted rice needs no description. The ground, for dry crop cultivation, is prepared in April after the early showers and is ploughed three times, once lengthwise and twice crosswise, or oftener according to the nature of the soil and seed. The seed is then sown broadcast and covered over with a harrow (Kunte) drawn by 2 or 4 bullocks. When different kinds are cultivated together the seed is sown in drills. A statement shewing the kinds usually sown together, the rotation of crops, as well as the months in which they are sown and reaped is given in Appendix B. It is the practice in this taluk to transplant, besides rice, ragi, pepper, and tobacco. The two former are transplanted 20 days, and the latter 1½ months after sowing.

Crops.

11. Numerous kinds of dry crops are grown, the staple crops being sajje and sávé ; castor-oil, kulthi, ragi and javari, are also extensively cultivated, but the two latter, as well as wheat, navane, and tobacco are almost always raised in irrigated lands. There is little or no sugar-cane, but rice is cultivated wherever water can be obtained ; cotton is grown in small quantities on the black soil, and sometimes on the red, but in the latter case the crop is generally very poor.

Gardens.

12. There are 26 villages possessing cocoanut and supari gardens in which betel-leaf and plantains are also grown. Most of these gardens are below tanks, but almost every garden has its own well, and many are irrigated from channels which conduct the water from the river or nallas.

Irrigation.

13. As mentioned in the last paragraph, gardens (and rice lands too) are irrigated from tanks, wells and channels, and also from "Talpargis" or springs. The "Kalves" or channels convey the water from the nalla or river for many miles and great labor and considerable ingenuity have been expended on their construction. Gangs of men and boys are constantly employed during the greater part of the year in repairing and renewing the banks, clearing out sand and gravel, and removing all obstructions, so as to ensure the rapid and regular distribution of the water. "Talpargis" are sometimes formed by digging a large hole in the bed of a river or nalla, whence the water is conducted by a channel excavated in the sand until the required level is obtained when the channel quits the river, or nalla, and continues its course to the lands to be irrigated. A channel of this description, with its two parallel banks of heaped up sand, entails great labor and constant supervision owing to the accumulation of sand, which is either blown in by the wind, trodden in by buffaloes, or undermined by the water. "Talpargis" are sometimes surface springs which furnish a perennial supply, and the water from which is conducted to the wet lands in the usual way. The banks of the river and nallas are also studded with "Kapiles" or draw-wells, which irrigate the adjoining rice fields.

Markets and Fairs.

14. The principal markets are Amrapur and Roydroog in the Bellary District, and Bellary itself. There being easy communication with the latter place, and a ready sale being found, most of the exports are conveyed thither. The few markets which exist in the taluk itself are of no importance and the value of the goods bought and sold amounts to only a few rupees. The weekly market at Nayakanhatti is, however, an exception; a considerable concourse of people from the surrounding villages assembling, and goods to the velue of nearly 200 Rs. changing hands. There is an annual fair, on the occasion of a jatre or pilgrimage to a temple in the village, which is very numerously attended. Brass, copper pots from Hubli, cumblies of fine and coarse texture, Sires and cloths from the Bellary Districts, jaggory from Chitaldroog, and large quantities of ragi, javari, and tobacco from the surrounding villages, both inside and out-side Mysore, are brought for sale.

Roads.

15. The high road from Bangalore to Bellary passes through the whole length of the taluk. It is joined at Chalakere by the high road from Chitaldroog ; and from the former place another high road in a south-easterly direction towards Pavagada was begun, but for some reason or other abandoned. These roads are, on the whole, good, and supplemented as they are by numerous cross roads, the communications throughout the taluk may be considered unusually good. The traffic along the trunk road is very great and is steadily maintained throughout the greater part of the year. A statement shewing the number of carts, quantity and value of goods conveyed is given in an Appendix attached to the report on the Molkálmuru Taluk.

Manufactures.

16. The principal manufactures are fine and coarse cumblies, dhotars or coarse cotton cloths earthsalt, jaggory from the date tree, glass bangles generally red and black, and the common earthern pottery. A coarse kind of paper is made at Parashrampur.

17. The date groves or shendi buns are numerous, and some of them are several miles in length and very thick and consequently offer a safe retreat to wild pigs which have taken up their quarters in considerable numbers. The shendi contract is sold annually and realizes a very large sum, though less than formérly. Quantities of jaggory are exported to Adoni, Guti and other places in the Bellary Districts. Distillation by private enterprise is prohibited, there being a Government distillery at Chitaldroog. Lambanis are the principal exporters. They import grain and exchange it for jaggory, receiving one maund of the latter for 20 or 30 seers of ragi.

Shendi buns or date groves.

18. The manufacture of earth salt is carried on to a considerable extent throughout the taluk. The contract is sold annually, and the contractor sublets at the rate of from Rs. 5 to 7 per buffalo for the 4 months (January, February, March and April) during which the operations continue. Those who cannot afford to keep buffaloes employ women to carry the earth to the salt hills and pay the contractor a proportionately less amount. The average rate per head load for the 4 months is Rs. 2. The manufacturers sell the salt at 25 seers a rupee and it can be bought at the village shops at 16 seers a rupee. As a rule,however, the salt is bartered for rice, ragi, or other grain. The Lambanis give 2 seers of ragi or 3 of coarser grains, for every seer of salt.

Salt hills.

19. There are altogether 22 kavals in the taluk, 15 of which are Amrut Mahal or Commissary; and 7 Nagadi kavals. Besides unculturable land extensive tracts of arable waste are included in these kavals, the boundaries of some of which actually march with the cultivated wet lands of many villages. So little consideration seems to have been shewn in apportioning the extent of waste to be given up, that some villages possess little or no grazing ground whatever. Much of the soil now included in kavals would be eagerly taken up for cultivation by the ryots of the adjoining villages, if the opportunity of doing so were given them. The kaval cattle, though small, seem strong and hardy and many of them are very handsome. The village cattle, on the other hand, are, as a rule, miserable animals. No attempt to improve the breed is ever made, and as the pasture is none of the best and the water is certainly bad, their wretched appearance is perhaps not to be wondered at. An ordinary pair of plough bullocks can be bought for Rs. 50 or 60 ; a good pair would cost at least Rs. 100. They are brought from Bellary and Nundydroog and are fed on the straw of ragi, javari and navane. Oil cake is never given and seems to be unknown as an article of food for cattle.

Kavals and Cattle.

20. A perusal of Appendix C will give an idea of the quantity and value of the articles exported from the taluk and imported from the Bellary and other large markets outside Mysore.

Exports and imports.

21. The inhabitants on the whole appear to be in very good circumstances ; cases of extreme poverty are rarely met with, and both men and women present a sleek and well-fed appearance. This is particularly the case with those living near the high road. Most of them state that they are heavily in debt, but this fact does not seem to have a depressing effect on their spirits.

Condition of the people.

22. The majority of the ryots is composed of Lingayats, next in point of numbers are the Bedars or Naikaru, Brahmans and Edigaru (toddy drawers,) Mhars and other inferior castes, with a sprinkling of Musalmans complete the list of inhabitants.

Castes.

23. The rate of wages is much the same throughout the taulk. Men employed in keeping clear the irrigation channels get 4 As. per diem ; the ordinary hire for a day's labor in the fields is 3 As. Payments are, however, very seldom made in cash, but almost always in kind. For weeding rice a woman gets 1 gidna (= 4 pakka seers) of ragi, or 2 As., for bringing, or husking, rice 0—1—4 per wakkla (=64 seers,) which is equivalent to between 3 and 4 pakka seers per diem. A woman can husk 64 seers, and bullocks can tread out 100 seers a day.

Wages.

24. The climate on the whole is good; the variations in the temperature are not very great, while the heat, except during the months of March and April, is not excessive. The highest registered in my tent was 110.° The rain fall is very slight and uncertain, the regular monsoon, not beginning till towards the end of August, though violent thunderstorms are of frequent occurrence in May. The rain-fall for the year under report averaged 11 inches. The taluk seems to be peculiarly free from sickness, and with the exception of the cholera visitation in 1866 there have been no recent epidemics.

Climate and Rain-fall.

APPENDIX D.

Statement of nominal rates per acre of dry and wet cultivation.

Description of crop.	Name of crop.	How irrigated.	Number of crops.	Rate per acre.
Dry ...	Sávé, sajje, castor oil, &c.	" ...	1	From Rs. 0—3--0 to Rs. 0—8--10.
Wet ...	Rice, ragi, wheat, &c. ...	Tank ...	1	Do Rs. 4 12 0 to Rs. 10 0 0.
" ...	Do ...	Channel or good well kapile ..	2	Do Rs. 3 10 0 to Rs. 12 14 0.
" ...	Do ...	Common well ...	2	Do Rs. 3 3 0 to Rs. 7 8 0.
" ...	Do ...	Draw well or river, &c. ..	2	Do Rs. 3 4 8 (fixed).
" ...	Do ...	Yatam ...		Do Rs. 0 11 4 (do).
Garden ...	Supari ...	Well (below tank).	2	Do Rs. 24 0 0 to Rs. 42 0 0 (on the land).
" ...	Do ...	Do ...		Do Rs. 5 0 0 to Rs. 7 0 0 (on every 100 trees).
" ...	Cocoanut ...	Do ...		Do Rs. 0 1 11 to Rs. 0 4 8 (per tree.)
" ...	Betel-leaf ...	Do ...		Nearly Rs. 12 when on the land.
" ...	Do ...	Do ...		Rs. 1 12 3 per 100 Gundis of 4 creepers each.
" ...	Vegetables ...	Do ...		Nearly Rs. 5 0 0.

From

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
Genl. No. 1972—*Rev.* 89, *dated Bangalore,* 11*th July* 1872.

To

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 792, dated 22nd ultimo, transmitting, with your own remarks thereon, Captain Grant's proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Molkálmuru and Dodéri Taluks of the Chitaldroog District, and to reply as follows :—

1st as regards the Molkálmuru Taluk.

1. The following statistics have been obtained from the statements furnished in the report :—

Total area.				Culturable area in acres.			Number of villages.			Population.			Number of—	
	In acres.													
Square miles.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Occupied.	Waste.	Total.	Government.	Inam.	Total.	Total number.	Per square mile.	Cattle.		
291	92,365	87,254	179,619	57,899	34,466	92,365	92	6	98	22,618	80	16,516	2,696	291

Of the culturable area of 92,635 acres, 5,110 acres consist of inam land, the Government culturable lands occupied and waste aggregating 87,255 acres.

2. The circumstances of this taluk as described in Captain Grant's report are very unfavorable. The country is sterile, the soil, where arable, is poor, and the annual rain-fall is limited to 10 or 12 inches. The population of 80 to the square mile is probably as high a proportion as could be looked for. The unculturable area comprises 48·5 per cent of the whole extent of the taluk.

3. Captain Grant proposes to divide the villages of the taluk into three groups, and to fix maximum rates for the several classes of land as shewn in the margin. The general average rate thus attained for the whole taluk is Rs. 0—12—6 per acre .against Rs. 0—11—5 under the present system, the average wet and dry crop rates respectively being Rs. 3—4—11 and Rs. 0—4—0 against the present rates of Rs. 4—11—0 and Rs. 0—2—4, per acre.

Class.	Number of villages.	Maximum rates.			
		Dry crop.	Wet crops.		
			Rice.	Garden.	
				Tank.	Well.
I	11	1 2 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
II	27	0 14 0			
III	54	0 10 0			

4. The results of the proposed settlement give a revenue of Rs. 41,329 on the occupied area against Rs. 38,889 realized for 1870—71, and Rs. 40,407, the average revenue for the last ten years, exclusive of the local fund and irrigation cesses; which, including those leviable from inam lands, are put down at Rs. 4,729.

5. Captain Grant estimates that a further sum of Rs. 2,000 will be realized from annual sale of grazing on unoccupied lands, making the total gross revenue up to Rs. 48,058.

6. The Chief Commissioner has carefully perused the remarks in paras 6 to 10 of your letter, and he concurs in your opinion that the aggregate revenue proposed to be raised under the revision thus reviewed is lower than Government has a right to expect under the circumstances, and that the rates should be re-adjusted so as to add at least Rs. 3,000 to the amount. The facility of communication with Bellary enjoyed by this taluk appears to the Chief Commissioner fully to warrant your views on this head, and looking to the considerable reduction proposed in the average wet rates hitherto prevailing in it, Colonel Meade concurs in your opinion that the burden of the proposed increase should be put on the irrigated land which produces the most exportable produce.

7. It is absolutely necessary that provision shall be made in every settlement to recoup Government for the charge it undertakes of compensating the village officers for the loss of their grain dues, of which the ryots will in future be relieved, and the Chief Commissioner relies on your satisfying yourself that the rates imposed shall in every case specially provide for this charge over and above the State revenue which Government is entitled to look for under the revised settlement.

The average under this head in the case of this taluk is, it is observed, noted at Rs. 2,300.

8. The unoccupied arable lands available for cultivation comprise 34,465 acres, assessed at Rs. 9,992. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the rates proposed to be imposed on them.

9. The inam lands comprise 5,110 acres paying a jodi of Rs. 533 and assessed by the survey for the purposes of the local fund and irrigation cesses at Rs. 2,386.

10. Subject to the remarks in para 6 of this letter, the Chief Commissioner concurs in and approves the proposals under consideration.

11. Next as regards the Dodéri Taluk.

12. The following statistics are gathered from the report:—

Total area.				Culturable area in acres.			No. of villages.			Population.			No. of—	
	In acres.													
Square miles.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Occupied.	Waste.	Total.	Government.	Inam.	Total.	Total number.	Per square mile.	Cattle.	Ploughs.	Carts.
688	265,537	102,205	367,742	114,228	151,299	265,537	148	3	151	36,199	63	39,645	4,225	422

The table was
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page 1. as in
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4 Jul 72 [illegible]
To Dupta Dept.
No 1242 of 10 June 72.
not recd.

Dated 22 -
Despatched
Received 28th
Enclosures No.
General No. 792 } 1872-73
No

Forwards a report from the Supt of the Mysore Revenue Survey on the revision of the Assessment in Mooikalmoo-roo and Doderee Salookas of the Chittuldroog District.

To Secretary with orders on a previous similar report.
[illegible] 22 6 7

Supt. Rutherfords report on Doderi has not been recd. — To Officiating
29/6/72 [illegible]

No. 792 of 1872

From,

Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner Mysore.

To,

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

for the Government of the Territories of His Highness

the Maharajah of Mysore.

Survey Commissioner's Office,

Dharwar 22nd June

1872

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner a report No. 222 of the 18th ultimo from the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey on the revision of the assessment in the Moolkalmooroo and Doderee Talookas of the Chitteldroog District.

2nd. These two Talookas form the extreme North Eastern corner of Mysore. Moolkalmooroo being a long

long strip jutting into Bellary and bounded by it on the two longest sides the East and West and also on the North.

3rd. I have not myself been able to visit either of these Talookas but I am acquainted with the general nature of the adjacent country and can form a fair opinion as to the reasonable nature of Captain Grants proposals, with the aid of the facts stated by him. I have not either in this case been able as usual to discuss the proposed rates with him before they were put into the formal report.

4th. The Moolkalmooroo Talooka contains 92 Government villages

to

estimates, give a state revenue of Rs 41,329 against Rs 38,889 actually collected last year, and an additional sum derivable from Local cesses which will make up the total revenue to Rs 45,776.

7th. A consideration of the whole circumstances of this Talooka, the rates imposed in other Talookas, the great advantages derived from proximity to railway communication, and the collections and prices of previous years, have led me to believe that the rates of assessment proposed by Captain Grant are somewhat too low as producing somewhat less revenue than we have a fair right to expect.

8th

8th We must bear in mind that the payment of direct grain levies by the ryots to village officers is abolished by the settlement and that a compensation for this will be granted by the State. As usual I estimate that 5 per cent on the revenue may suffice for this purpose which in round numbers may be estimated to amount to about Rs 2100. This will leave in round numbers Rs 39,200 as the net revenue derivable from this Taluka by the State on the land at present in occupation, now looking to what was paid in previous years and to the prices then prevailing. I do not think that this is a sufficient contribution to the

State

assessment and as we may expect as much to be effected by equalization of rates as by reduction, under the assessment now proposed the burden of the people should be considerably lightened in comparison with what they have borne in past years.

10th " I have no doubt that this increase of assessment can be most fairly imposed and easily paid and I would recommend Captain Grant's proposals for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner subject to modification and increase as far as I have proposed above —

11th " The Doderee Talooka is situated immediately to the South of Moolkulmooroo and is very

similar

similar in character. The population is however very sparse being only 63 to the square mile. As regards Communications also this Talooka is in a somewhat worse position than Moolkalmooroo, in climate I should imagine they were both very much on a par with one another and with the already settled Talookas of Kunkoopa and Chittuldroog.

12. At Para 55 Captain Grant shows the state of the past occupation of land and of the Revenue Collections. To the areas I attach no precise accuracy, in this statement the Collections are alone reliable. It appears that the Revenue realized amounted to Rs. 39,537 in 1845/6, to nearly double that amount or Rs. 77,229 in 1865/6, and to Rs. 59,954 in 1870/1, or a little

in

Government unoccupied waste land is shown by Captain Grant in the 61st Para. The chief point for notice is the very large proportion of unoccupied rice land acres 2328 bearing assessment Rs. 5,300 or a little more than half the area of the occupied rice land; some of this we may expect to find will be taken up at or soon after the settlement. The existence of so large an area of unoccupied rice and also of garden land is very suggestive of moderation in the assessment of this Taluka. The rates proposed are I think reasonable but quite high enough.

17. I do not anticipate that much of the very large area of unoccupied dry crop land Acres 148,06[illegible] bearing

bearing Survey Assessment Rs 25,000 will be taken up at the Settlement. Some of that now occupied will certainly be resigned and in compensation some of that now unoccupied may be taken up. But from this source I do not look for any immediate increase of revenue. The population of this Taluka is too small to admit of any large increase of Cultivation. I should rather expect and hope that what increase does take place will occur on the irrigated lands.

18. Undoubtedly, some increase of Revenue may be looked for under the head of grazing from the extensive waste lands which realized last year Rs. 1,165 only. Captain Grant estimates in Para 63 that this head

will

and resign them without scruple secure of obtaining the same or similar lands when need occurs we have to compete with very lowly assessed dry crop lands in the adjacent Bellary Collectorate and any pressure in the assessment would tend to induce an emigration from Mysore a result the very contrary to what we should desire.

22. In these Talookas the future of the settlement will depend much on the care and attention with which it is administered in the first few years, till the people have, so to say, shaken down into the new order of things; with a view to obtaining a full comprehension of the settlement it will be most desirable that the Officer in charge

P.

of those Talookas should be with Captain Grant at the time of introducing the settlement as the most practical mode of obtaining a full knowledge of its application.

23. I beg that the Chief Commissioner's views on these proposals may be expressed with as little delay as possible, as the time for introducing the settlement is close at hand. I beg also that Captain Grant may be furnished direct with a copy of your letter expressing the orders of the Chief Commissioner on this letter.

Your obedient servants

W. Lawson

Survey Commissioners

S. D. Kellyson

Mysore Chief Commr's office
Bangalore 11th July 1872.
Recd 12th

Genl. No 1972
Rev 89

The Survey & Settlement Cor.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 792 of 22nd ult. transmitting, with your own remarks thereon, Capt. Grant's proposals for the revision of the Assessment of the Moolkalmooroo and Doderee Talooks of the Chitaldroog Divn., and to reply as follows.—

1st as regards the Moolkalmooroo Talook.—

1. The following statistics have been obtained from the statements furnished in the report

Total Area				Culturable Area in Acres			No. of Villages			Population			No. of	
Sq. miles	In Acres													
	Culturable	Unculturable	Total	Occupied	Waste	Total	Government	Inam	Total	Total number	Per square mile	Cattles	Plough	Carts
291	92,365	87,254	179,619	57,899	34466	92,365	92	6	98	22,618	80	16516	2696	291

Of the culturable area of 92,365 acres (5110). ~~5130~~ acres consist of Inam land, the Govt. culturable lands occupied & waste aggregating 87,255 acres.—

2 The circumstances of this Talook, as described in Capt. Grant's Report are very unfavorable. The country is sterile, the soil, where arable, is poor, and the annual rainfall is limited to 10 or 12 inches.— The population of 80 to the square mile is probably as high a proportion as could be looked for.— The unculturable area comprises 48.5 per cent of the whole extent of the

Talook -

3 - Capt. Grant proposes to divide the villages of the Talook into three groups, and to fix maximum rates for the several classes of land as shewn in the margin - The general average rate thus attained for the whole Talook is Rs. 0.12.6 per acre, against Rs. 0.11.5 under the present system; - the average wet and dry crop rates respectively being Rs 3.4.11 and Rs 0.4.0, against the present rates of Rs 4.11.0 and Rs. 0.2.4 per acre. -

Class	No. of Villages	Maximum Rates: Dry Crop	Wet Crop: Rice	Wet Crop: Garden Tank	Wet Crop: Garden Well
I	11	1.2.0	6.0.0	10.0.0	5.0.0
II	27	0.14.0			
III	54	0.10.0			

4 The results of the proposed settlement give a revenue of Rs 41.329 on the occupied area, against Rs. 38.889 realised for 1870/71, and Rs. 40407 the average revenue for the last ten years, exclusive of the Local Fund and Irrigation Cesses; - which, including those levied from Inam lands, are put down at Rs. 4729. -

5 - Capt. Grant estimates that a further sum of Rs. 2000 will be realised from annual sale of grazing on unoccupied lands making the total gross revenue up to Rs. 48058. -

6 - The Chief Comr. has carefully perused the remarks in paras 6 to 10 of your letter, and he concurs in your opinion that the aggregate revenue proposed to be raised under the revision

thus received is lower than Govt. has a right to expect under the circumstances, and that the rates should be re-adjusted so as to add at least Rs 3000 to the amount. The facility of communication with Bellary enjoyed by this Talook appears to the Chief Comr. fully to warrant your views on this head, and looking to the considerable reduction proposed in the average wet rates hitherto prevailing in it, Col Meade concurs in your opinion that the burden of the proposed increase should be put on the irrigated land which produces the most exportable produce.

7. It is absolutely necessary that provision shall be made in every settlement to recoup Govt. for the charge it undertakes of compensating the Village Officers for the loss of their grain dues, of which the Ryots will in future be relieved, and the Chief Comr. relies on your satisfying yourself that the rates imposed shall in every case specially provide for this charge once & above the State revenue which Govt. is entitled to look for un-

see the revised settlement.

8. The unoccupied arable lands available for cultivation comprise 34465 acres, assessed at Rs 9992. The Chief Cons. concurs in the rates proposed to be imposed on them. — The charge under this head in the case of this Talook is it is observed noted at Rs 2300. —

9. The Inam lands comprise 5110 acres, paying a Jodi of Rs. 533 and assessed by the Survey for the purposes of the Local Fund and Irrigation Cesses at Rs 2386. —

10 - Subject to the remarks in para 6 of this letter, the Chief Cons. concurs in and approves the proposals under consideration. —

11 - Next as regards the Doderee Talook.

12 - The following statistics are gathered from the report.

Total Area				Culturable area in acres			No. of Villages			Population			No. of	
	In Acres													
Sq. Miles	Culturable	Unculturable	Total	Occupied	Waste	Total	Government	Inam	Total	Total number	Per Sq. Mile	Cattles	Plough	Carts
688	265,537	102,205	367,742	114,228	151,299	265,537	148	3	151	36,199	63	39,645	4225	422

Of the culturable area of 265,537 acres, 1903 acres consist of Inam land, and the fast culturable land occupied and waste comprises 263634 acres. —

13 - The circumstances of this Talook are generally somewhat similar

his careful attention, and considers the rates moderate and reasonable & authorises their adoption.—

21— The Inam lands comprise 1903 acres, paying a Jodi of Rs. 163, and assessed by the Survey for Local Fund purposes at Rs. 1800.—

22. The dry crop rates imposed in this settlement on both the Talooks under report are undoubtedly very low, while the wet rates are extremely moderate, but the Chief Comr. is satisfied from Jam own and Capt. Grant's opinions that it would be a mistake to fix them at a higher figure.—

23. The purport of para 22 of your letters will be at once communicated to the Supdt. Nerque Division, with a request that the Officers of the Talooks may be directed to join Capt. Grant when the settlement is being introduced.

Draft to Asst Nagar Supdt. [illegible] 13/7/72

24 overleaf

X 25 The Chief Comr. requests that his acknowledgments may be conveyed to Capt. Grant for his labors in the proceedings under report.—

[illegible]
5.7.72

para 28. With reference to tables at paras 19 and 55, showing the areas, total demand total collections &c, I am to remark that the figures in the records in this office do not tally therewith, and that there is also a differ between the Jodi acct as furnished by the Supt of the Dist. in 1870/71, and those shown at paras 37 and 64 of Capt Pants report and I am to request you whe so good as to inform me from what source his figures were derived.

JP